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PLANNING AREA ANALYSIS

FOR THE

RED MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNIT

Prepared by

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July, 1977

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INTRODUCTION

The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) presents an analysis of social, economic, environmental, and institutional values associated with the resources in the Red Mountain Planning Unit. It consists of the following four sections.

Social-Economic Analysis and Economic Demand Projections:

Provides information on the economic significance of, and the probable future demands for, BLM administered resources.

Infrastructure and Bureau Relationships:

Provides information to judge what impact management decisions for public land (PL) will have on infrastructure components and what components will impact public lands. This section also provides information on non-federal laws which may interact with management considerations.

Critical Environmental Areas Analysis:

Provides information on the significance of areas identified or officially designated by State or other Federal agencies as having values which should be protected.

Problems and Issues Summary:

Provides a specific source of information about those significant issues and problems which would have a major influence on public land management alternatives. This section serves an an executive summary which highlights significant items.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC DEMAND PROJECTIONS

This section analyzes socio-economic interrelationships between resources and people, using indicators of resource production, income, employment, and population. Future demands for resource production must be estimated in cases where current production is significant to the local economy, or is expected to become significant as a result of related trends inside or outside the planning area (P.A.).

LANDS

1. Land Ownership

The planning area contains a total of 227,306 acres. Seventy-seven percent is privately owned. The Round Valley Indian Reservation consists of 11,700 acres, either in private, tribal, or trust patent ownership (See map, Appendix I).

Table I. Land Ownership by County

Ownership	Mendocino	Humboldt	Trinity	Total
Public Land	38,755	880	100	39,735
Round Valley Indian Res.	11,700	0	0	11,700
Private	168,711	6,720	440	175,871
Total	219,166	7,600	540	227,306

2. Land Use Classes

a. Urban - Suburban

The P.A. contains approximately 2,000 acres of urban land, located in the unincorporated towns of Laytonville and Leggett, and 225,000 acres of rural land. There are no public lands in the P.A. which are either urban or suburban. The P.A. acreage makes up about 10.0% of Mendocino County's total acreage, while the P.A. population is only 4.7% of the county's total.

b. Agricultural

There is very little agricultural land in the P.A., about 2,500 acres, or 0.15% of the county total, located near Laytonville. Agricultural grasslands on public lands, most of which are used for grazing, include only 388 acres.

c. Utility Systems

Power and telephone lines extend along Highway 101 and Bell Springs Road for a total of about 60 miles of right-of-way on private land and one-half mile on public lands near Bell Springs.

Utility lines are along Branscomb Road and Spy Rock Road. A power line branches off Branscomb Road and extends to a communication site on public lands at Cahto Peak. No public land is being used for pipeline purposes.

d. Other Land Uses

There are two communication sites in the P.A., the primary one being located on public land at Cahto Peak. The other is on private

land, located at Iron Peak. Two other potential communication sites exist near Cahto Peak and are located on PL at Signal Peak and Black Oak Mountain.

3. Economic Significance

a. Urban - Suburban

1) Construction

Increased second-home developments in the Spy Rock area, construction of water and sewer systems in Laytonville, highway expansion, and commercial establishments for summer tourists are the major construction activities in the P.A. An industrial site could be required near Leggett if mining were to occur on Red Mountain.

2) Manufacturing

Manufacturing in the P.A. consists mainly of lumber products. Production of redwood artifacts and souvenirs for the tourist trade is an increasing business activity, particularly in the northern part of the P.A.

3) Wholesale and Retail Trade

Humboldt and Mendocino Counties have shown an accelerated growth in retail taxable transactions since 1970. Trade employment in the two counties accounts for approximately 15-20% of total jobs, or about 2,000 employees.

Taxable sales for building material and farm implements in Mendocino County during 1974 almost equalled that of Humboldt County, while total taxable sales in Humboldt County was nearly twice the amount of Mendocino County.

There are a few "Cottage Industries" in the Planning Area, and some motels and restaurants located next to the state parks along Highway 101 and in the towns of Laytonville and Leggett.

4) Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Nearly all of the finance, insurance and real estate transactions occur outside the P.A., in the cities of Eureka to the north, and Ukiah to the south. There is only one bank in the P.A. located in Laytonville. The number of real estate offices in the P.A. is insignificant compared to the county, amd most real estate transactions affecting the P.A. are negotiated in the larger cities of Eureka and Ukiah. Rural land sales in the P.A. and the county have escalated over the past decade. Many ranches throughout Humboldt and Mendocino Counties have been subdivided into small parcels, usually between 20 and 80 acres.

5) Services

Community services in the P.A. are generally limited to those areas already urbanized and suburbanized because of transportation problems of rural residents. There are no hospitals in the P.A. Many people cannot afford to use health care facilities. Laytonville has a small health care facility, but most of the town's residents travel 20 miles south to Willits for more intensive care. Most of the people living in the northern portion of the P.A. travel to the hospital in Garberville. Additional educational facilities are in demand in Laytonville, while in Leggett, they are under capacity. Residents of Laytonville also show a high demand for recreational services. 1/

6) Government

There are two governmental entities in the P.A., the Laytonville Advisory Planning Committee to the County Planning Department, and the Leggett Chamber of Commerce. Laytonville should have their own General Plan adopted by 1978, while Leggett hasn't developed a local plan. Both towns are unincorporated.

State and local governments account for 10% of the total employment in Humboldt County and 7.0% of the total employment in Mendocino County.

The new yield tax assessment on timber could alleviate the tax burden of some landowners in the P.A. The new timberland preserve district zoning law (TPZ) will restrict the splitting of parcels into ownership of less than 160 acres. Management of public lands adjacent to private lands zoned TPZ could reflect the intent of the law, that is, the "growing, harvesting, and production of timber and timber related products, such as watershed, fish and wildlife, grazing, and recreational uses." Most of the private lands adjacent to the Brush Mountain-Elkhorn Ridge area and northwest of Red Mountain are TPZ's. Private lands in the Mail Ridge area, the Spy Rock area and along Highway 101 are not in the TPZ classification.

b. Agricultural Lands

Land uses in Laytonville could change from agriculture to suburban uses if the building moratorium is lifted and water and sewer lines are constructed, however, there is an increasing demand for preserving agricultural lands locally, regionally, and state-wide. Agriculture employs only about 5.0% of the county's population and is insignificant in the planning area in terms of employment. The number of farms in the county have declined 40% since 1944 while only half as many acres are in production.

c. Utility Systems

The development of gas, electricity, and phone services in the Laytonville, and Spy Rock area will promote the transformation of rural lands into urban-suburban uses. More intensive use in these areas could increase the demand for public access on public lands, particularly for hunting purposes, and also for off-road vehicle use along Strapp Road just north of Laytonville.

d. Public Purpose Areas

There are two cemeteries in the P.A., located in Laytonville and Leggett.

There are two solid waste disposal sites in the P.A., located in Laytonville and Leggett. Neither site is on public land.

The Elder Creek watershed is a unique area for education, research, and recreational opportunities.

There are no airports in the P.A. The closest public airports are in Garberville to the north and Willits to the south. The only foreseeable impact on public lands from airport use would be for search and rescue operations.

There has been a controversy over the adequacy of Benbow Dam located just north of the P.A., for allowing migratory fish to pass through the dam to reach spawning grounds, some of which are on public lands within the P.A. The reproduction of fish on the Eel River is significant to the sport and commercial fisheries in the region, but is economically insignificant in the P.A.

Four small tracts along the Eel River have been withdrawn by the Federal Power Commission for potential power sites, but the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act halted all water resource development on the Eel River until 1984. Efforts are underway in the State Legislature to reconsider the potential of the Eel River as a source of water supply to be transported south.

4. Regional Trends and Economic Demand Projections

There is increasing activity in the P.A. by state highway construction, land speculation, and migration into rural areas. The P.A. will become increasingly tourist oriented as the two-lane sections of U.S. Highway 101 are expanded to four lanes. Visual resource management will have an increased role on public lands if they are seen from the redwood scenic highway.

Commercial establishments serving summer tourists are increasing in the northern part of the P.A. near Piercy and Garberville.

The projected population in the P.A. is 2680 by 1990.[2/] Most of this increase will take place through the urbanization of Laytonville and Spy Rock areas, and the migration into rural areas near Garberville. The Spy Rock area is zoned by the county as "Upland Recreational", and the trend is for increased second-home subdivisions as long as water supplies are adequate. Recreational demand on public lands in this area is projected to have a more than proportional increase than other areas within the P.A.

Table II. Population Characteristics

	1970	1980	1990
County[3/]	51,500	65,100	79,500
P.A.	2,615	2,775	2,680
Laytonville*	1,815	1,926	1,885
Leggett*	800	849	795
% P.A. ÷ County	5.1	4.3	3.8

* includes subdivisions

There has been a growth in population into unincorporated and rural areas in Mendocino County of about 2.0% per year during the 1970's and this trend is projected to continue through the 1980's. Population growth into rural areas in the P.A. is projected to decrease approximately 1.0% slower than other rural areas in the county, due to more intensive growth along the coast and near Ukiah.[4/]

MINERALS

Economic Significance

There is currently no production of minerals on private or public lands in the P.A. The market area for nickel, which may become marketable in the near future, is nation-wide.

1. Leasable Minerals

   There is no production of leasable minerals in the P.A. There are, however, approximately 86,400 acres that may be valuable for oil and gas, or 26% of the P.A. acreage. Nearly 10,880 acres, or 13.0% are on public lands located in the Elkhorn Ridge and Leggett areas.

2. Locatable Minerals

   a. Manganese - 3840 acres may be valuable, of which 4.2% or 160 acres, is on public land. There are 61 known deposits in Mendocino County. The county used to be one of the largest producers of manganese ore in California. There are currently no United States reserves.

   b. Chromite - 7,040 acres may be valuable, of which 3,520 acres, or 50%, is on public land. U.S. domestic production ceased in 1961.

   c. Iron - There is potential for iron production on Red Mountain since the nickel deposits contain about 30-40% iron. The end product at Riddle, Oregon is a ferronickel alloy.

   d. Nickel - Nickel is the major mineral in the P.A., located on Big and Little Red Mountains, near Leggett. The land involved in the potential bench mining operation is 8,440 acres, 59% owned by Hanna Mining Company and 41% on public lands.

Economic Demand Projections

There are only two substantial nickel mines in the country, located in Oregon and Louisiana. Domestic nickel consumption in 1975 decreased by nearly 30% totaling 145,000 tons. Demand for nickel is estimated to increase at an annual rate of 3% through the 1980's, totaling about 200,000 tons by 1990.[5/]

A refining and concentrating operation capable of handling 2000-5000 tons per day is anticipated.[6/] The total income derived, at a 0.8% nickel ore concentrate, could be two billion dollars.

Approximately 50 employees would be hired, some of whom would be locals. The labor force for the mining operation in Oregon is 90-95% dependent on local residents. The unemployment rate in Leggett area, estimated to be about 20%, could drop to about 15% with the advent of mining, but the attraction of outside laborers may offset most of the decrease. Per capita income for those employed with the mining operation is estimated to be about $18,000.

Development of nickel on Red Mountain may have to wait detailed exploration and improvements in extractive technology. The nickel concentration at Riddle, Oregon is 1.28%, while the average concentration on Red Mountain is 0.8%. All of the concentrated ore may be transported to Riddle, Oregon, either by truck or railroad, for smelting purposes, and then used by industrial consumers in the eastern U.S. Transportation costs to Riddle could be drastically reduced if the smelting process were substituted with more advanced technologies.

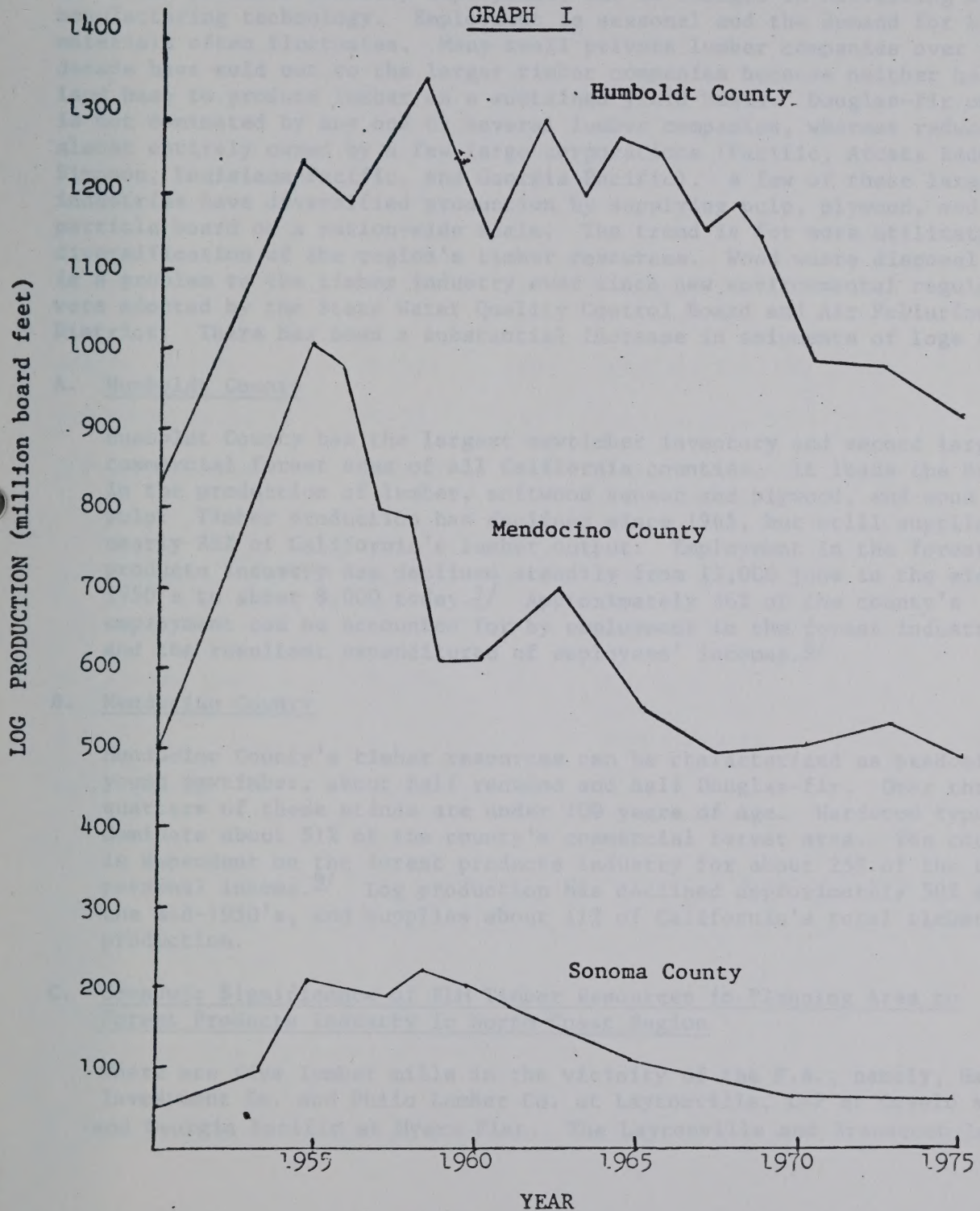
The social-economic implications to the town of Leggett would be significant. There could be an increased population growth, accompanied by increased demands for utility systems. New stores would be built to service consumer demands. There could be an increased demand for health facilities. The existing educational system could probably absorb the increased enrollment.

Environmental control measures could require that Hanna Mining Company spend several millions of dollars on pollution control equipment and monitoring. Adverse economic impacts to the north coast fisheries industry due to water pollution could arise along with increased economic costs to the recreation-tourist industry along the South Fork Eel River.

I. Regional Analysis

Since the mid-1950's, timber production in the north coast region has declined nearly 12%.

GRAPH I



TIMBER PRODUCTION FOR THE NORTHCOAST REGION

Increases in allowable cuts on publicly held old-growth timber, particularly Douglas-fir on National Forest lands, have substantially offset the declines in private timber harvest. Little utilization is being made of the region's abundant hardwoods. The downward trend in timber production is projected to continue through the 1990's, effecting the decreasing amount and availability of privately held old-growth timber, and moderated by rising harvest levels in young growth timber. The trend is for a more than proportional decrease in forest products industry employment, due to changes in harvesting and manufacturing technology. Employment is seasonal and the demand for building materials often fluctuates. Many small private lumber companies over the past decade have sold out to the larger timber companies because neither had the land base to produce lumber on a sustained yield basis. Douglas-fir ownership is not dominated by any one or several lumber companies, whereas redwood is almost entirely owned by a few large corporations (Pacific, Arcata Redwood, Simpson, Louisiana-Pacific, and Georgia Pacific). A few of these large industries have diversified production by supplying pulp, plywood, and particle board on a nation-wide scale. The trend is for more utilization and diversification of the region's timber resources. Wood waste disposal is a problem to the timber industry ever since new environmental regulations were adopted by the State Water Quality Control Board and Air Pollution Control District. There has been a substantial increase in shipments of logs to Japan.

A. Humboldt County

Humboldt County has the largest sawtimber inventory and second largest commercial forest area of all California counties. It leads the State in the production of lumber, softwood veneer and plywood, and wood pulp. Timber production has declined since 1965, but still supplies nearly 25% of California's lumber output. Employment in the forest products industry has declined steadily from 13,000 jobs in the mid-1950's to about 8,000 today.[7] Approximately 36% of the county's employment can be accounted for by employment in the forest industry and the resultant expenditures of employees' incomes.[8]

B. Mendocino County

Mendocino County's timber resources can be characterized as predominantly young sawtimber, about half redwood and half Douglas-fir. Over three-quarters of these stands are under 100 years of age. Hardwood types dominate about 51% of the county's commercial forest area. The county is dependent on the forest products industry for about 25% of the total personal income.[9] Log production has declined approximately 50% since the mid-1950's, and supplies about 11% of California's total timber production.

C. Economic Significance of BLM Timber Resources in Planning Area to Forest Products Industry in North Coast Region

There are five lumber mills in the vicinity of the P.A., namely, Harwood Investment Co. and Philo Lumber Co. at Laytonville, L-P at Covelo and Alderpoint, and Georgia Pacific at Myers Flat. The Laytonville and Branscomb labor force

is about 70% dependent on Harwood Investment Co. The Alderpoint labor market is virtually totally dependent on L-P. The economy in Myers Flat and surrounding area is also heavily dependent on the G-P mill located there. Table III summarized the economic significance of public lands to the economy of the P.A.

Table III

Economic Indicators

	Yearly Lumber Production (MBF)	No. Employees	Type of Lumber Produced	Distance from P.A. to Lumber Mill	Yearly Ave. of MBF bought from P.A.*	Yr. Ave. MBF Sold / Yr. Prod. (MBF)
Harwood	100,000	400	Douglas-Fir-40% Redwood-60%	1.0	587.0	0.6
Sierra Pacific	84,000	160	Douglas-Fir-100%	60.0	1,023.0	1.2
Eel River Sawmills	110,000	180	Douglas Fir-95%	20.0	0.0	0.0
L-P (Alderpoint)	36,888	50	Douglas Fir-94% Other Whitewoods 6%	20.0	0.0	0.0
L-P (Covelo)	40,561	100	Douglas Fir-50% Pine 30% White Fir 20%	5.0	0.0	0.0
G-P (Myers Flat) formerly Morrison & Jackson	35,000	106	Mostly D. Fir Limited hard-wood chipping	10.0	428.0	1.2
Philo Lumber	25,000	35	Redwood Douglas Fir Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	431,449	1,031			2,038.0	
% P.A. ÷ Humboldt & Mendocino Co. Totals	28.8	8.2				

* Yearly average computated from years 1966-1976.

Douglas-fir is the most common species used in lumber production in the planning area, especially for Sierra Pacific, Eel River Sawmills and L-P (Alderpoint). Public lands in the P.A. supply nearly 6.2% of the Douglas fir acreage in Mendocino County.

Migration into rural areas adjacent to BLM's productive forest land has created a significant problem since many of the private landowners do not want the timber to be harvested. The Tom Long Creek area is one such example. Many of these landowners are in favor of BLM programs such as reforestation, erosion control, and streambed improvements.

The trend towards lower employment in the forest products industry could be lessened somewhat if labor intensive programs such as portable mill processing, firewood production, salvage sales, and local wood manufacturing were encouraged. Labor costs, however, have become so expensive over the past decade that federal and state subsidies may be needed to counteract the trend towards increasing mechanization.

D. Economic Demand Projections

The P.A. contains about 204 MMBF of BLM timber, or about 25.5% of the total BLM timber in the District (800 MMBF). As shown in Table III, no mills are highly dependent upon BLM timber from the P.A. BLM is a very small component of the supply in the north coast region (less than 1.0% district-wide). The timber volume on public lands in the P.A. is 1.4% of the total county-wide standing timber volume (all ownerships). Since BLM is such a small component of the timber production in the P.A., it has little effect on the market price. BLM's position in the market is much like that of a small firm in perfect competition, it is a price taker.

Economic Significance

1. General Visitor Use

a. Winter Sports - Insignificant

b. Water Sports

Visitor use is directly related to water sports. There are two state parks just north of the P.A., Richardson Grove and Humboldt Redwoods, and located along Highway 101 adjacent to the South Fork Eel River. The redwood parks receive extremely heavy use during the summer months only, with very little use during the winter. Between 1966-1970, there was a 25% decline in visitor use at Richardson Grove by northern California non-metropolitan areas, and a 10% increase by both southern Californians and out-of-state metropolitan users. In 1974, there were approximately 514,000 vehicles entering state park system units just north of the P.A. Recreation traffic during August of 1974 accounted for 66% of the total traffic along U.S. Highway 101.

Recreational boating on the Eel River is increasing. It is estimated that 10,000-15,000 visitor use days during 1973 were spent boating (see URA). This represents 2-3% of the total river recreation use.

c. Vehicle Sports

Vehicle use is closely tied to hunting. Red Mtn. Road, the northern portion of Bell Springs Road, and Spy Rock Road are heavily used during hunting season. There is very little ORV use on both public lands and private land in the P.A., and no designated areas for such use. The steepness and density of vegetation make internal movement on foot, vehicle, or horseback difficult in many parts of the P.A. even when access is available to public lands.

d. Sightseeing

Much of the recreation use throughout the P.A. is devoted to sightseeing along U.S. Highway 101. The "view from the road" is becoming increasingly important throughout the north coast region as more and more people from the metropolitan areas are traveling north to see the redwood empire. The highway corridor bisecting the P.A. represents a visual transition zone between the grassy-oak, rolling hills environment to a densely vegetated, steeply terrained redwood forest.

e. Specialized Activities

The Coast Range Preserve (CRP) is unique for it is one of the few remaining pristine watersheds in the State. One of the largest remaining virgin forests of Douglas-fir is found in the preserve. The area lies in the heart of the richest amphibian fauna area in western North America.

The CRP estimates its visitation for October, 1975-October, 1976 to be 462 visitors for 1179 use days. BLM operates a summer YCC program on public lands within the preserve.

Red Mountain is a unique area for its floral assemblage and unusual climatic and soil conditions. The area is the type locality for some 15 plant species including six bog species. Five rare and endangered vascular plants exist on Red Mountain, of which two are found on a proposed federal list of threatened and endangered plant species.

f. Primitive Values

The P.A. does not have any contiguous blocks of public lands over 5,000 acres that have never been used by vehicles. Four wilderness areas exist in the north coast region, none of which are in the P.A. The following table shows wilderness area acreage, distance from the planning area and visitor use.

Table IV (1977)

Wilderness Areas	Acres	Distance from P.A. (road mi.)	Visitor Use-Days
Yolla Bolly	110,000	70	24,700
Marble Mountains	214,000	150	92,600
Salmon-Trinity Alps	233,340	130	147,100
Point Reyes	25,370	110	648,416*

* Estimated using $\frac{\text{total visitor-use}}{\text{total acreage}} = \frac{\text{wilderness visitor-use}}{\text{wilderness acreage}}$

The only available areas having horse or foot trails for public use exist in the state parks and a small loop trail on the CRP, neither of which is completely on public land. The nearest public use area for hiking and horseback riding outside the P.A. is located on the King Range National Conservation Area, about 15 miles from the P.A. Visitor use days on the KRNCA during 1973 is estimated to be 56,400.

Economic Demand Projections

Recreation and tourism are major contributors to the north coast economy, and will continue to become increasingly important as the demand keeps rising. The number of visitor days of recreation in Humboldt County has been projected to increase to four million by 1980; double the two million figure of 1969. The future demand projections for Humboldt County are as follows:

Table VII [10/]

	Motels (Rooms)	Trailer Parks (Spaces)	Campgrounds (Sites)
1960	1,620	420	420
1975	2,187	565	756
1985	2,187	689	1,119
1995	3,254	841	1,656
Annual Growth Rate	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%

Trends in visitor use in the California State Park System just north of the P.A. are shown in the following table:

Table VIII

	Total Close Proximity To Planning Area	Total Humboldt County
1974	1,106,512	1,770,215
1975	1,317,710	1,837,574
1976	1,414,769	2,039,519

Visitor use adjacent to the P.A. increased 3.7% from 1974 to 1975, and 9.9% from 1975 to 1976, representing approximately 70% of the visitor use in Humboldt County. Recreation use on public lands in the northern portion of the P.A. is estimated to contribute an insignificant amount to the total demand in that area.

There is only one recreational facility in the southern portion of the P.A., the CRP, with Admiral Wm. Standley State Recreation Area located just south of the P.A. Visitor use is 2,849 and 2,000 respectively. Visitor use on the CRP has increased at an annual rate of 20%. Results from a survey done by North Coast Opportunities during 1976 showed that the Laytonville residents preferred recreation as their first priority community need. Recreational demand on public lands in the southern portion of the P.A. is projected to be increasingly significant because of the scarcity of private and other public recreational facilities and the potential for population increases in the Laytonville and Spy Rock areas.

The demand for recreational boating on the Eel River is estimated to increase due to the loss of other natural waterways from reservoir construction.

The demand for primitive or wilderness areas in the P.A. is projected to be insignificant through the 1980's as evidenced by the relatively limited use of the nearby Yolla Bolly Wilderness Area.

Economic Significance

Deer hunting is the dominant consumptive wildlife activity in the P.A. It is estimated that 109 deer were taken on public lands in 1975 (see URA) compared to 646 in the entire P.A., including private lands. Deer harvested on public lands accounts for nearly 17% of the total amount taken in the P.A., and 4.7% of the total deer harvest in the county. There were 13,753 hunter days spent in the P.A. compared to 2,314 hunter days on public lands during 1975.

Table III Upland Game

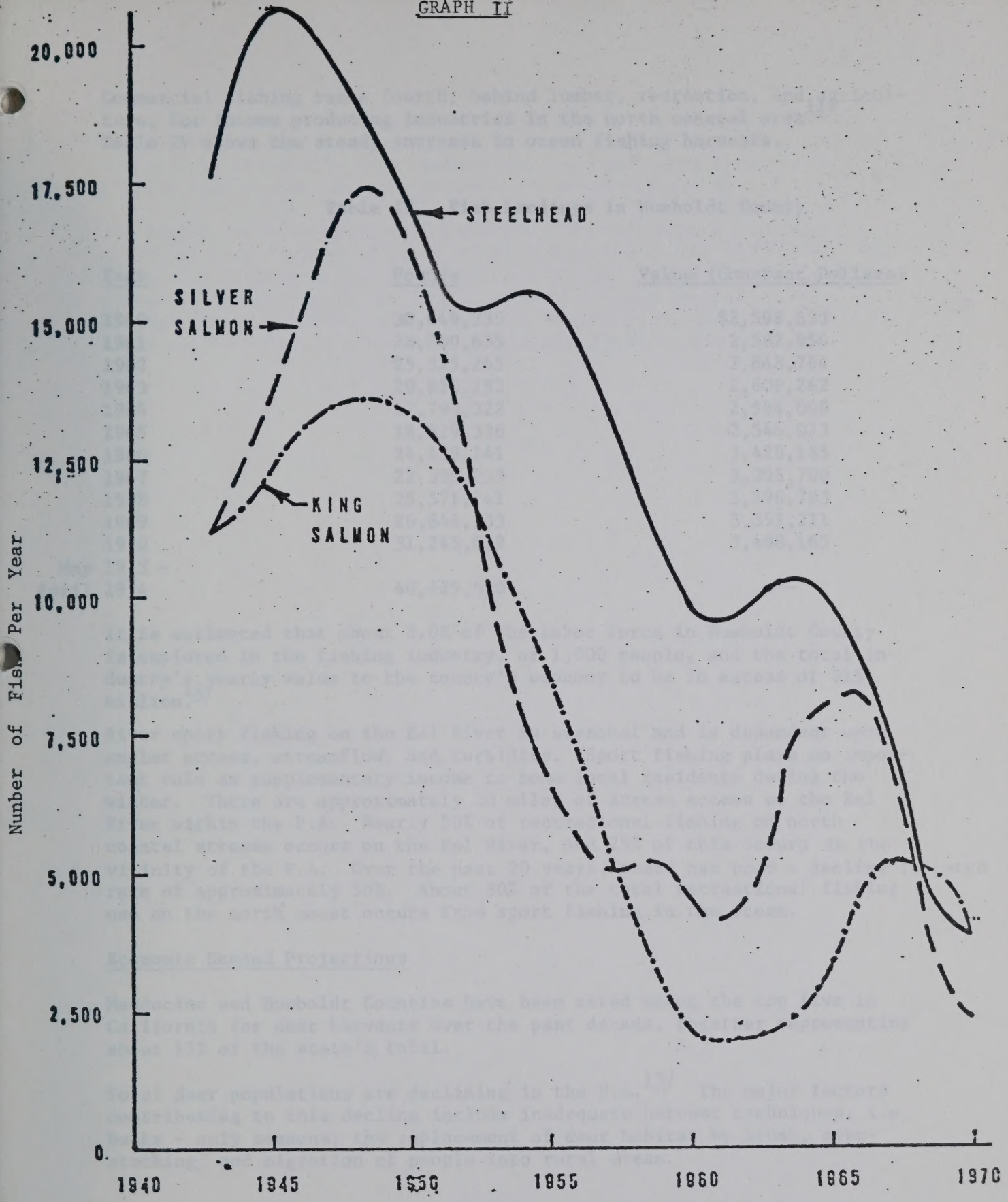
Mammal Harvest

	Public Lands	Planning Area	County	% Public Lands/ P.A.	% Public Lands/ County	% P.A./ County
Deer	109	646	2333	16.8	4.7	27.7
Squirrel	273	1538	-	17.8	-	-
Brush Rabbit	20	121	-	16.5	-	-
Jack Rabbit	297	1697	-	17.5	-	-

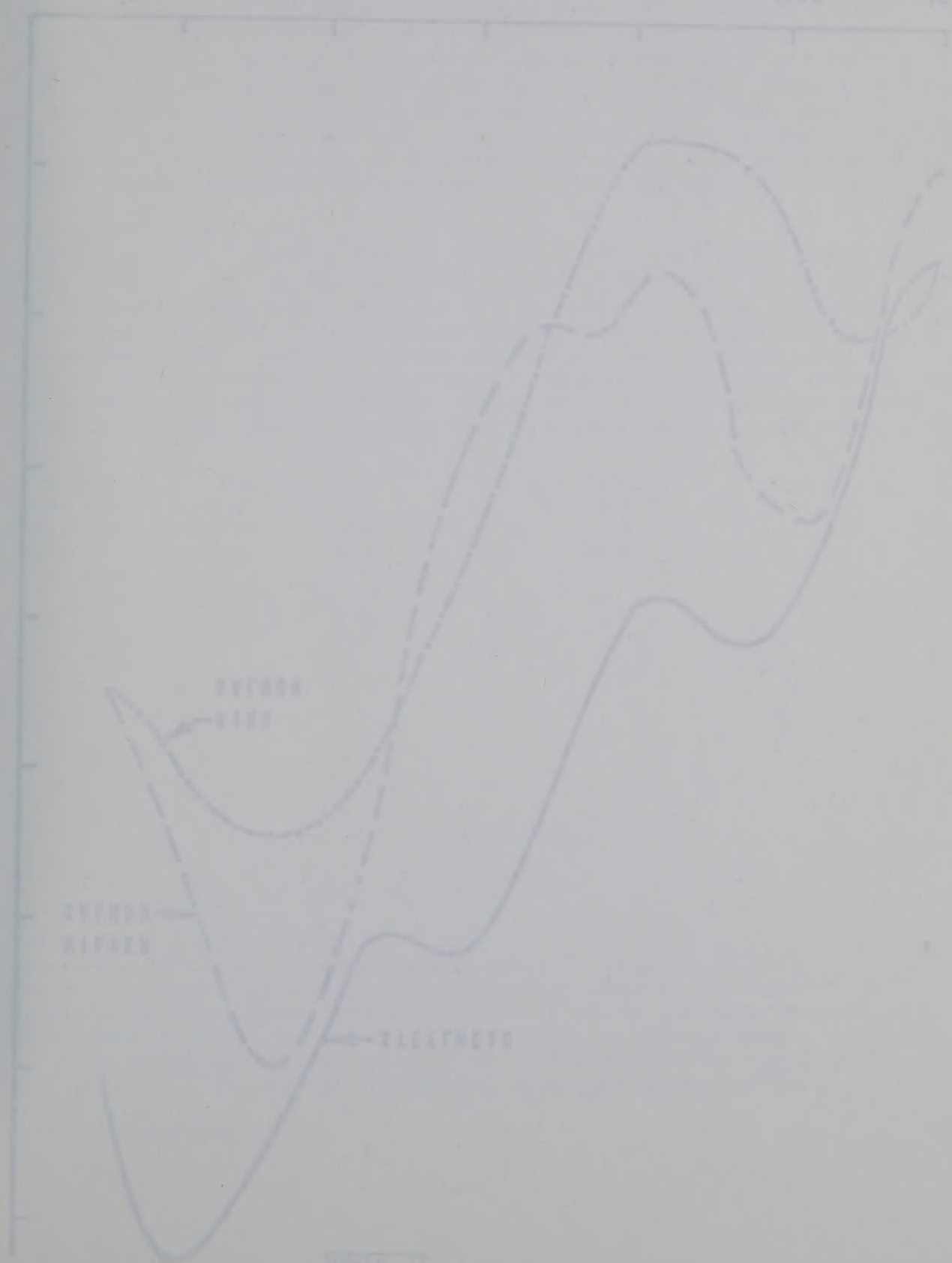
Access onto public hunting areas is limited since they are so scattered and surrounded by private property. Nearly all hunting is done for recreation and supplementary income purposes, therefore, employment figures are insignificant. The income generated from hunting on public lands is relative to the money saved from shopping for alternative food supplies. It is estimated that each deer could save the hunter at least $100.00 worth of food. Much of the hunting on private land in the P.A. is done by hunting clubs. They are usually required to pay the property owner a lease or trespass fee.

Fishing is the second most common wildlife activity in the P.A., and is an important economic sector in the north coast region. The Eel River is one of California's most important anadromous fish streams, ranking second in silver salmon and steelhead trout production, and third in king salmon production. There are only a few isolated parcels on public lands directly used by fishermen, however, spawning and nursing grounds on public lands in the P.A. play an important role in the perpetuation of fish populations for sport fishing on the Eel River, and both sport and commercial fishing in the Pacific Ocean.

GRAPH II



Salmon and steelhead counts at Benbow Dam, South Fork Eel River
(5 year moving average)



Commercial fishing ranks fourth, behind lumber, recreation, and agriculture, for income producing industries in the north coastal area.[11/] Table IV shows the steady increase in ocean fishing harvests.

Table IV. Fish Landings in Humboldt County

Year	Pounds	Value (Constant Dollars)
1960	30,649,335	$2,598,633
1961	28,280,635	2,582,954
1962	25,325,265	2,848,764
1963	20,850,782	2,606,262
1964	17,790,322	2,584,000
1965	18,819,336	2,546,073
1966	24,159,141	3,428,185
1967	22,595,233	3,395,700
1968	25,571,741	3,596,783
1969	26,846,133	3,351,211
1970	31,245,018	3,488,165
May 1973 - April 1974	40,429,690	---

It is estimated that about 3.0% of the labor force in Humboldt County is employed in the fishing industry, or 1,000 people, and the total industry's yearly value to the county's economy to be in excess of $15 million.[12/]

River sport fishing on the Eel River is seasonal and is dependent upon angler access, streamflow, and turbidity. Sport fishing plays an important role as supplementary income to some local residents during the winter. There are approximately 30 miles of stream access on the Eel River within the P.A. Nearly 50% of recreational fishing on north coastal streams occurs on the Eel River, and 25% of this occurs in the vicinity of the P.A. Over the past 20 years, there has been a decline in catch rate of approximately 50%. About 30% of the total recreational fishing use on the north coast occurs from sport fishing in the ocean.

Economic Demand Projections

Mendocino and Humboldt Counties have been rated among the top five in California for deer harvests over the past decade, together representing about 15% of the state's total.

Total deer populations are declining in the P.A.[13/] The major factors contributing to this decline include inadequate harvest techniques, i.e. bucks - only seasons, the replacement of deer habitat by brush, overstocking, and migration of people into rural areas.

The demand for deer hunting has remained stable over the past decade. The demand for deer hunting on public lands in the P.A. will increase slightly in the 1980's from hunters who are restricted from use on private land or who are not members of hunting clubs.

The demand for commercial fish products and recreational fishing on the Eel River is projected to increase significantly in the 1980's.[14/] The demand for fishing on public lands is quite low, and is projected to increase slightly through the 1980's as more crowded conditions occur on the Eel River. However, the demand for steelhead nursing areas on public lands may increase if such areas on private lands become depleted.

Economic Significance

The P.A. contains 204 AUM's or 550 acres of natural grassland, or approximately 3.7% of the total AUM's in the District.[15] The dependency on public lands for employment and income in the livestock industry is insignificant. There are currently no grazing leases on public lands in the P.A. Livestock trespassing occurs since the BLM lands are surrounded by private property.

Economic Demand Projections

The local and regional trend during the past decade indicates declining numbers of both cattle and sheep. Projections based on national needs indicate an increase in demand for cattle and a slight decrease in demand for sheep. The AUM demand on public lands in the P.A. is estimated to increase slightly through the 1980's because of a decline of AUM's in the private sector caused by a reduction of forage through the encroachment of brush, the conversion of rangelands to residential uses, and the predation of coyotes on sheep.[16]

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUREAU RELATIONSHIPS

This section analyzes the extent of systems which support a community's socio-economic structure. Analysis is directed at the capability of these systems (transportation, fire control, search and rescue, etc.) to change and respond to anticipated BLM resource activities. If significant changes are imminent in resource use within the planning area, then a documentation of the impact these changes would cause in the system, or infrastructure, is made.

Four basic factors are considered in documenting the infrastructure analysis:

1. Component Description - an overall description of the infrastructure component.

2. Relationship to Public Lands - a description of the significance of the component to public lands or of public lands to the component.

3. Adequacy of Component - a description of the extent of the system and its quality in relation to use; an estimate of the adaptability of the component to change to accomodate growth.

4. Planned Changes in Component - indicates known plans for expansion, contraction, quality change, or any change in the system that would be significant to public lands.

This section also identifies non-federal laws which may have an impact on the management of public lands in the PAA. It is the responsibility of each resource specialist to be aware of all non-federal laws which could impact his resource activities. These laws should act as constraints on Management Framework Plan (MFP) objectives.

INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

SYSTEM: Transportation
COMPONENT: U. S. Highway 101

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

U.S. Highway 101 is a major roadway passing through the middle of the planning area in a north-south direction. Mendocino County has designated the entire portion of the highway in the P.A. about 32 miles, of which 25 miles are two-land and 6 miles four-lane, as a potentially scenic corridor.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO P.L.:

U.S. Highway 101 is the major recreation access to public lands. BLM timber sales influence to a slight degree the amount of logging trucks using the highway. There is a conflict between the use of Highway 101 for transporting lumber products and the use of the highway for tourist recreation. Hauling nickel from Red Mountain could present substantial conflicts with the tourist oriented "Redwood Highway".

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

Congestion along two-lane portions of the highway occurs during summer, primarily because of motor-home vehicles and logging trucks. Safety problems exist, but are not yet critical.

Traffic flows along Highway 101 1976

	Average Daily Traffic	Peak Hour	Av. Daily for peak month (Aug.)
Laytonville	4650	790	8500
Leggett	3300	530	6100

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

Mendocino County plans a corridor study to determine the scenic qualities requiring protection and leading to the establishment of corridor boundaries. CalTrans plans on expanding the highway to four lanes, but funding is questionable.

SYSTEM: Transportation
COMPONENT: Branscomb Road (County)

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Branscomb road is about 20 miles long and heads west from U.S. 101 to the coast. It is located at the southern end of the unit and connects into Highway 101 at Laytonville. The road is paved for about three miles. Harwood Investment Company is located about five miles west of U.S. 101 on Branscomb road. Many logging trucks use this road.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

The only access into the Coast Range Preserve and Elkhorn Ridge area is from Branscomb Road. BLM cooperates with the Nature Conservancy in building trails and developing education-recreation programs. The Elkhorn Ridge and Cahto Peak areas have large blocks of PL. There is a conflict between the use of this road for timber production and the education-recreation programs on the CRP.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

Resident perceptions in Branscomb indicate there is too much traffic in the area, but not enough to limit educational activities on the CRP. Certain segments of the road have unpaved portions in between two paved sections.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

The Mendocino County Public Works Dept. is planning on spending approximately $200,000 in the next few years on paving small segments of Branscomb road between Harwood's lumber mill and U.S. Highway 101.

System: Transportation
COMPONENT: Spy Rock Road (County)

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Spy Rock Road extends east from U.S. Highway 101 and is about 10 miles north of Laytonville. It is unpaved and used quite heavily by second-home vacationers and local residents. The road is steep, has many sharp turns, and is hazardous during rain storms. It branches in certain locations leading to dead ends. A CDF fire lookout is located at Iron Peak, just off of the main road. Spy Rock Road turns into a private road after about four miles and terminates at the Eel River. Private property borders the four miles of public road.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Traveling along Spy Rock Road one can see the Indian cultural sites of Shell Rock and White Rock, both of which are located on public land. There is no access to these sites, however. The use of the road for residential purposes conflicts with the use for timber harvesting, and BLM timber sales in this area could aggravate the problem.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

Road conditions during the winter pose maintenance problems and safety hazards. Recent second home developments have also increased the amount of money spent on maintenance.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

A major subdivision is planned along Spy Rock Road and the developer is paying $25,000 while the county is paying $10,000 for road expansion beginning at U.S. Highway 101 and extending about one mile east.

System: Transportation
COMPONENT: Bell Springs Road (County)

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

This unpaved roadway winds its way off U.S. Highway 101 about 15 miles north of Laytonville. It extends north along Mail Ridge for about 10 miles and passes through the small town of Harris, located at the very northern end of the P.A. The road then bisects the Alderpoint Road which extends east and west to the towns of Alderpoint and Garberville. The Bell Springs Road is used mainly by local ranchers.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

There is public access to PL from this road at the northern end of the P.A. It is heavily used by hunters. A substantial amount of logging has occurred on PL in this area, about 12 million board feet since 1960. The viewshed on this road is quite good. Red Mountain is very easily seen. Hanna Mining Co. may use this road to haul nickel since it is close to water supplies and a railroad line.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The road seems adequate now. It is steep and has many sharp turns in certain localities, but is fairly well maintained.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None known.

SYSTEM: Transportation

COMPONENT: Dos Rios Road (County)

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Dos Rios Road extends east from Laytonville for about ten miles, connecting into the Longvale Road which leads to Covelo. The road is paved for a couple of miles and then turns into dirt. It is in better condition than most dirt roads in the planning area.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Dos Rios Road does not pass through PL but runs immediately adjacent to about one half mile of public lands. The road is not particularly scenic.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

This road is adequate.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None known

SYSTEM: Transportation

COMPONENT: Private Roads

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

There is a significant amount of private roads in the P.A., most of which were once used for logging and have since washed out in many places.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

The only access into much of PL is by way of private roads. No trespassing signs and locked gates have greatly limited BLM resource activities on PL. Private landowners who own land adjacent to PL and who restrict public access benefit greatly through using public land for their own purposes. Hanna Mining Co. has acquired access on PL by way of a dirt road extending off U.S. Highway 101 at Cummings.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

There is little need for more private roads, except for timber harvesting and subdivision access. Maintenance of existing private roads is inadequate. Many roads wash out during the winter and contribute to sedimentation in the Eel River tributaries.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

The development of utility systems and community services in the Laytonville and Spy Rock areas could increase private road building.

SYSTEM: Transportation
COMPONENT: Red Mountain Road (BLM)

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

This unpaved road extends east from US Highway 101 near Piercy for about five miles, circles around Red Mountain and heads south. It is very wide along some portions of the road and well maintained. Three BLM roads branch off of the main road but either dead end or loop around after a few miles. Red Mountain road also dead ends about 5 miles from the highway.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Red Mountain Road passes through a significant amount of PL. Approximately nine million board feet were sold off this main access road since 1960 with a value of nearly $340,000. The road gives excellent access into hunting areas on PL. BLM spends roughly $100.00 per mile on road maintenance. This road was planned as a recreation loop road to connect into Little Dan Creek Road, but not enough funds were available for complete construction. Hanna Mining Co. could use this road for mineral extraction.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

There are no traffic problems on Red Mountain Road. Nearly any type vehicle could travel on this road, whether it be a motor-home, a logging truck, or a dump truck hauling out minerals from Red Mountain. The posting of signs designating PL is not adequate since numerous hunters trespass on private property.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

BLM plans to connect Red Mountain Road to Little Dan Creek Road, but the route may be changed to avoid mining claims.

SYSTEM: Transportation

COMPONENT: Little Dan Creek Road (BLM)

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Little Dan Creek Road starts from U.S. Highway 101 at South Leggett and heads east. It begins to circle around Red Mountain heading north, but dead ends about 3 miles from the highway. The road is fairly wide and well maintained.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

The road passes through about a square mile of BLM land. Timber sales off this main road have brought an income of about $64,808 with about 2,175,000 board feet cut since 1960. Very few hunters use the road. Hanna Mining Company could use the road for mineral extraction from Red Mountain.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

Little Dan Creek Road is quite adequate in handling traffic flow, since there is very little anyway. The posting of BLM signs is inadequate at the highway turnoff and on the road itself.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

BLM has plans on connecting this road to Red Mountain Road, but funding is not available.

SYSTEM: Transportation

COMPONENT: Railroads

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

No passenger trains operate in the P.A. Northwestern Pacific Railroad is the only freight train operation that passes through the P.A. Trains travel is a north-south direction along the main fork of the Eel River. The trains travel as far north as Eureka and as far south as San Rafael, carrying mostly lumber products. The train averages one trip per day through the P.A., carrying about 50 cars.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

There is an insignificant relationship between the railroad system and PL, except if mining were to occur on Red Mountain. Then it could become the focal point of mineral hauling in the area. Transporting minerals on the railroad would probably be more efficient than using trucks to haul it out, however, the nearest loading area may be as far south as Willits, 30 miles away.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

This system is quite adequate and very helpful in relieving traffic congestion caused by logging trucks along U.S. Highway 101. The railroad system is inadequate as far as passenger travel is concerned however.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None known.

SYSTEM: Transportation

COMPONENT: Bus Lines

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Greyhound is the only bus system operating in the planning area. It travels along U.S. Highway 101 four times daily. The Mendocino County Transit Authority also operates buses but does not travel far enough north to reach the area boundaries.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

None known.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

This system seems adequate.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None known.

SYSTEM: Transportation

COMPONENT: Airplanes

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Five utility airports exist within the county; two are municipal and three are county-owned. None of these airports are within the P.A. There is, however, one small airport in Garberville, and two helicopter stations, one at Laytonville and one at Eel River Conservation Camp.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

This component is important to PL management in case of forest and brush fires and search and rescue operations. The Ukiah Municipal Airport has two CDF planes and Laytonville has a CDF helicopter. The Ukiah Airport also has a search and rescue plane which has been used for PL operations.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

This component is adequate except for commercial transport operations.

Utility Airports In Mendocino County

Airport Name	Acreage	No. Based Aircraft	Runway Length
Boonville County	24	5	3300
Ukiah Municipal	160	61	5000
Mendocino County	168	10	5250
Willits Municipal	73	9	3000
Round Valley County	115	5	3400

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

The commercial airline which stops at the Ukiah Airport may be out of business soon, which has an insignificant effect on PL and BLM activities.

SYSTEM: Communications

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Cahto Peak is the major communications site in the P.A. Twenty organizations use the site; three federal, nine private, two county, and six state.

Continental Telephone has a major overhead line along U.S. Highway 101 with branches extending into the Spy Rock area, northwest to Laytonville, and along Bell Springs Road. The Leggett area has limited service and the Harris area, none. Iron Peak is used by CDF as a radio relay station.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

BLM issues right-of-way easements on PL for construction and operation of communication sites. Signal Peak and Black Oak Mountain, both on PL and in close proximity to Cahto Peak, could be used if expansion of communication sites were necessary.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The Cahto Peak site may be approaching capacity. The Iron Peak site is adequate and could be expanded if needed.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

Mendocino County has plans to undergound new utility lines if they route adjacent to Highway 101. This may increase BLM priorities for visual resource management programs.

SYSTEM: Fire Control

COMPONENT: California Department of Forestry

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

CDF has the major responsibility for fire suppression in the P.A. They have 10 fire stations, 17 engines, 4 bulldozers, one helicoptor, and two planes in Mendocino County. Two of these stations are located within the P.A., one in Laytonville, and one in Leggett. The other stations include Garberville, Covelo, Hopland, Boonville, Woodland, Point Arena, Fort Bragg, Howard Forest, and Ukiah. The Laytonville station has one engine and one helicoptor, the Leggett station has two engines, and the Garberville station has two engines and one bulldozer. There are two fire lookouts in the P.A., one on Cahto Peak and one on Iron Peak.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

CDF has leased 120 acres on Cahto Peak for a fire lookout. BLM relies entirely on CDF for fire suppression on PL. Fires on PL place a heavy burden on CDF during critical fire periods, especially with limited water supplies. BLM's brush conversion programs and controlled burns will help alleviate this problem. BLM trucks are sometimes equipped with portable water tanks. Increasing public access onto PL also increases the chances that fires will occur there. Unburned slash piles along Red Mountain Road and Little Dan Creek Road are a fire hazard.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The limiting factor is water supply for drafting purposes. CDF has a very good communications network and is very mobile.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

CDF is planning on spending more time and money on fire prevention programs. They are also teaching firefighters how to use the least amount of water possible. During the 1977 season, CDF will add about two more firefighters per station.

SYSTEM: Fire Control

COMPONENT: Long Valley Fire Protection District

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

This fire district has 16 volunteer firemen. Their equipment includes the following:

1-650 gpm, 1200 gal. water wagon
1-1000 gpm, OES 800 gal. cap.
1-1000 gpm pumper 750 gal.
1-500 gpm pumper 600 gal. cap.
1- rescue van

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Lost hunters near Cahto Peak and accidents from ORV use along Strapp Road may create a need for this fire department.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

This component is adequate, except for water supplies needed for drafting since the streams and ponds will probably be dry during the summer of 1977.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None known

SYSTEM: Fire Control

COMPONENT: Leggett Volunteer Fire Department

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

This fire department has no definite jurisdictional boundaries. It is composed of volunteers. Their fire equipment consists of the following:

1-500 gpm pumper 300 gal. cap.
1-500 gpm 6x6 pumper, 500 gal. cap.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

A limited relationship exists in regard to PL because CDF would most likely respond, not the volunteers living in Leggett. Increased mining activity may increase the need for more fire protection in Leggett and at the mining operation.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

There is a problem with water supply in Leggett, particularly for drafting purposes. There is also an inadequate number of volunteers.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

Leggett residents have proposed building a reservoir for water supply in case of a fire.

SYSTEM: Fire Control
COMPONENT: Piercy Volunteer Fire District

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Piercy Fire District has 13 volunteers and equipment consisting of the following:

Fire Truck, heavy 815 gal.
Fire Truck medium 275 gal.
Fire Truck medium 175 gal.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

A limited relationship exists here because CDF would most likely respond.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

This component is adequate for the Piercy area at this time. Limited water supplies during the summer may be a problem, especially if drafting were needed.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None known.

SYSTEM: Cadastral Survey

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

The total number of corners found by BLM staff in the P.A. are as follows:

Cadastral - 95
Licensed surveyor - 56
Original - 87

Most of the Cadastral corners were found along Red Mountain Road, Little Dan Creek Road and the western border of the Elder Creek Withdrawal. Licensed surveyor corners were found mostly in the Spy Rock area and scattered throughout the Red Mountain area. Most of the original corners were found to the east and north of Red Mountain. There were very few corners found on Big Red Mountain, the Elkhorn Ridge area, and in scattered blocks on the eastern part of the P.A.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Nearly all BLM activities will require land surveys before major programs get underway. Big Red Mountain has probably been surveyed by Hanna Mining Co. Further investigation in the Elkhorn Ridge area is needed.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The entire P.A. has been surveyed at one time or another. Some areas may have to be resurveyed because of past errors, but generally speaking, the quality of the surveys are good.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

More extensive surveying will have to be done once plans are implemented.

SYSTEM: Major Utilities

COMPONENT: Utilities

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Pacific Gas and Electric Co. has a 60 KV and 12 KV overhead line passing through one-half mile of PL along Bell Springs Road. Another 60KV and 12KV line runs along Spy Rock Road and ends near Twin Rocks. A 12KV line extends northwest from Laytonville and ends about one mile east of Camp Seabow. Continental Telephone follows the same routes as PG&E.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

BLM may issue right-of-way easements on PL for construction of utility sites.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

PG&E supply is adequate. Many people are trying to conserve energy resources because of increasing costs.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

PG&E and Continental Telephone will probably expand their service in the Laytonville and Spy Rock areas as urbanization occurs.

SYSTEM: Major Utilities

COMPONENT: Solid Waste

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

One solid waste land fill site exists in the P.A., located in Laytonville. It covers 4-5 acres and has a projected 20 year capacity with 720 tons of wastes dumped each year. There is an informal agreement with the regional water quality control board that the site will not expand. There is one container site in the P.A., located in Leggett, with a 50 yard bin. The waste is transported to the landfill site in Caspar, on the coast.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

None known.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The solid waste system is adequate for collection but inadequate for resource recovery by separation of waste products.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

An additional solid waste bin will be placed in Leggett in about three years. Once the Laytonville solid waste landfill site is filled, containers will be placed there and shipped to the Willits landfill site.

SYSTEM: Major Utilities

COMPONENT: Water Storage

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

There is one water district in the P.A., located in Laytonville, which supplies about 140 urban service connections. Dos Rios has a water company with 23 urban service connections. There are nearly 60 water storage and diversion facilities associated with the Eel River water basin that divert approximately 170,000 acre-feet of water. There is one dam in the vicinity of the P.A. It is privately owned and located at Benbow. No sewer systems exist within the P.A. other than septic tanks.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Mining on Red Mountain may require a significant amount of water. Timber and range management programs also affect the availability and dispersal of water.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

There has been a controversy over the adequacy of Benbow Dam for allowing migratory fish to pass through the dam to reach spawning grounds, some of which are on public lands within the P.A.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

Laytonville is in the process of upgrading their sewer and water service systems. Plans are being developed to construct two 30 foot wide passageways at Benbow dam to allow for fish migration.

SYSTEM: Law Enforcement

COMPONENT: Sheriff's Department

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

The Mendocino County Sheriff's Department is the major law enforcement agency in both the planning area and the county. There are 86 officers and 46 vehicles throughout the county, but only two resident deputies in the planning area, one in Laytonville, and one in Leggett. Just outside the P.A., in Garberville, is a Sheriff's Station with five officers located there. The response time is usually between an hour and two hours and they patrol the P.A. about once a month. The most time-consuming and most common activity is search and rescue operations. The Sheriff's Department usually calls upon pre-selected volunteers for search and rescue because of manpower shortages.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

The Sheriff's Department enforces non-vehicular and vehicular laws and responds to emergencies on PL. Increased access into scattered blocks of PL have increased trespassing and vandalism on private property. Limited posting of signs on PL in the Red Mountain area has encouraged trespassing on adjacent private property.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

Recreational activities on PL, particularly ORV use, hunting, and rafting, have placed a strain on the capacity and capability of the Sheriff's Department to handle only the most extreme emergencies.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

No planned changes.

SYSTEM: Law Enforcement

COMPONENT: California Highway Patrol

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

The California Highway Patrol is the major law enforcement agency affecting U. S. Highway 101. There are 36 officers in Mendocino County, but only two resident deputies in the P.A., located at Leggett. Garberville has a Highway Patrol station with nine officers located there.

There were 120 vehicle accidents between Laytonville and Garberville in 1976. September has shown the largest amount of accidents with 22. The most common type of accident was excessive speed.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Increased recreation or PL may increase the need for traffic safety on U. S. Highway 101. The Highway Patrol does not have jurisdiction on PL in the planning area because such lands are not located near the highway. Hauling nickel from Red Mountain may cause traffic safety problems along the highway.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

This component is adequate. Increased patrolling during September may alleviate some of the traffic accidents.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None

SYSTEM: Search and Rescue

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

Mendocino County has a variety of search and rescue operations, consisting of a Four-Wheel Drive Patrol, an Underwater Search and Rescue, a Horse Posse, and an Air Squadron. The Four-Wheel Drive Patrol has about 40 volunteer members. They are insured by the County for workman's compensation and liability.

During 1975 there were 20 emergency calls, while 1976 showed a decline to 10 emergencies. The reduction is assumed to be caused by the dry weather, since most accidents occur in conjuntion with heavy rain storms. Once the volunteers are called out, they become regular deputies, but are not supposed to carry any firearms.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

BLM is highly dependent on the Four-Wheel Drive Patrol when accidents occur on PL. The most common emergencies on PL are caused by lost hunters and overturned and stuck ORV's. The increasing use of the Main Fork of the Eel River for rafting is causing a problem, since some of the rafts are overturned.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The search and rescue operations, especially those carried out by the Four-Wheel Drive Patrol, are adequate to meet future emergencies. They are very well equipped. Both the Sheriff's Dept. and California Highway Patrol depend on them for help.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None

SYSTEM: Health

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

There are no hospitals within the P.A. The nearest health service facilities are located in Willits and Garberville. Transportation to these hospitals is a problem. Both Laytonville and Leggett have a Family Health Service Program and Food Program for women, infants, and children (WIC).

Laytonville has a water quality problem. A building moritorium has been imposed in this area and will not be lifted until new and adequate water facilities are built along with public sewers. Contracts for construction will probably be out in the summer of 1977. The county sanitarian makes weekly trips to Laytonville to study the problem.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL

Mining on Red Mountain could degrade water quality for domestic use in the Leggett area. Mining and timber harvesting could increase mental health problems in regard to aesthetics, and encourage people to move away from such areas where these activities are occurring. The tax revenues generated from mining and timber harvesting may promote the construction of health care facilities and services.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

Health care services in rural areas is inadequate, especially when transportation problems arise.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

None known

SYSTEM: Health

SYSTEM: Special Districts

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

There are 58 special districts within Mendocino County, five of which are in the planning area. These five include three fire districts, one lighting district in Laytonville, and one water district in Laytonville. The Laytonville Water District was formed in the early 1960's. The number of service connections have increased significantly while maintenance of the system has not kept up to standards.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

Development of mining activities may increase the need for services in the Leggett-Piercy area, thus prompting the formation of water, lighting, and community service districts. Preserving virgin stands of timber on PL encourages people to move into the area. This may increase the demand for services and the development of special districts.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The Laytonville Water District's operations are not adequate. According to a recent survey by North Coast Opportunities, 1976, a high percentage (17%) of the people in Laytonville thought the single most pressing household need was utility arrangements.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

It is very difficult to predict when the demand for special districts is great enough to warrant the development of needed services. Leggett has been trying to form a group to find out whether they need a water district. Laytonville is in the process of upgrading their water and sewer system.

SYSTEM: Water Resources

A. COMPONENT DESCRIPTION:

The major drainage basin in the P.A. is the Eel River. It drains an area of approximately 3,700 square miles and has a mean annual runoff of about six million acre-feet. Over 80% of the annual precipitation occurs between November 1 and April 1. The drainage area below Dos Rios is one of the highest sediment producing areas in the U.S. The Eel River is part of the State Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

B. RELATIONSHIP TO PL:

A small portion of the upper watershed of the Eel River within the P.A. is on PL. BLM related activities on PL such as road building, mining, and timber harvesting could affect water quantity and quality on the Eel River, which in turn, affects silver and king salmon and steelhead production and deer and upland game populations. Brush conversion techniques on PL may increase water yield into streams and reservoirs.

C. ADEQUACY OF COMPONENT:

The existing system is adequate for supplying the needs within the planning area, however, the system is inadequate in terms of being a viable part of the California Water Plan. The Dept. of Water Resources once recommended that "the most favorable project for augmenting state water project supplies in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta should include a multiple-purpose reservoir on the Middle Fork Eel River.

D. PLANNED CHANGES IN COMPONENT:

The Dept. of Water Resources shall report to the State Legislature after March of 1985 on the need for water supply and flood control projects on the Eel River. The report will provide a basis for comparing Eel River development with other sources of water, such as surface water developments within the Sacramento Valley, undersea aqueducts, ground water development, desalting, waste water reclamation, weather modification, watershed management, and goethermal water sources.

DESCRIPTION

I. Land Use and Resource Planning

A. State

1. Public Resources Code, Sec. 21000 & 21001. The California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 requires governmental agencies at all levels to develop standards and procedures necessary to protect environmental quality, and to consider qualitative factors as well as economic and technical factors and long term benefits and costs, in addition to short term benefits and costs, and to consider alternatives to proposed actions affecting the environment. It is the policy of the state to take all action necessary to provide the people with clean air and water, enjoyment of aesthetic, natural, scenic and historic environmental qualities, and freedom from excessive noise, and to prevent the elimination of fish and wildlife populations due to man's activities.

2. Government Code, Sec. 65100-65700. Requires cities and counties to establish a planning agency to develop and maintain a general plan. The plan shall include the following elements:

   a. land-use
   b. circulation
   c. housing
   d. conservation
   e. seismic safety
   f. noise
   g. scenic highways

B. Mendocino County

1. Mendocino County Code, Sec. 7.08.03. The Director of Emergency Services shall represent the county in all dealings with public or private agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies.

2. Mendocino County Code, Sec. 20-1 Sec. 20-4. Declares the adoption of a zoning Enabling Plan. The Board of Supervisors declares that the regulations in this plan are intended to apply to all properties within the unincorporated area of the county, and including properties in Federal, State, County, City, Special District, public and private utility, private and all other ownerships.

3. Mendocino County Code, Sec. (20-11)-(20-21). Declaration of "U-F", Upland Forestry Districts. Forestry and timber

Production are the desirable predominate use, and in which agriculture and recreation are secondary uses. Declaration of "U-R", Upland Recreation Districts. Recreation may become the desirable predominant use, in which light agriculture and forestry will be the secondary uses. Declaration of "F-C", Agricultural-Forest Conservation Districts encourages management, production, and harvest of natural resources; to provide for the protection of such natural resources as watershed lands from fire, pollution, erosion, and other detrimental effects.

II. Recreation

A. State

1. The Civil Code, Sec. 813 and 1009. Declares that it is public policy to favor public use of private lands for recreational purposes without impairing the rights of landowners.

2. Public Resources Code, Sec. 5070-5077.1. Declares it public policy to develop public and private trails within and without the State Park System and to restrict trail use by motor vehicles to specific areas.

3. Senate Bill No. 271. Requires landowners to obtain a commercial hunting club license if they collect fees totaling $500 or more from persons they permit to hunt on their property.

B. Mendocino County

1. Mendocino County Code, Sec. 19-42. Unlawful to operate ORV on any real property in the unincorporated area of Mendocino County other than public roads and specific areas officially designated by the federal and state governments or by the County of Mendocino for use by ORV's.

III. Water Resources and Water Quality

A. State

1. Public Resources Code, Sec. 5093.50-5093.64. Established in 1975, the California Wild and Scenic Rivers System, consisting of specified rivers or segments of rivers within the Klamath, Trinity, Smith, Eel, and American River systems, but declares legislative intent, regarding the Eel River and its tributaries, that after an initial period of 12 years, the Dept. of Water Resources shall report to the Legislature as to the need for water supply and flood control projects on the

Eel River and its tributaries, and the Legislature shall hold public hearings to determine whether all or any segment of the river should be deleted from the system.

Prohibits construction of dams, reservoirs, or other water impoundment structures on such rivers, and requires the Secretary of Resources Agency to classify each river, or segment of river, as wild, scenic, or recreational and to prepare a management plan.

IV. Air Quality

A. State

1. Health and Safety Code, Sec. 39297-39299.4. Certain agricultural burning is allowed under permit from designated agencies. Agricultural burning includes fires used to improve land for wildlife and game habitat under permit from the Dept. of Fish and Game which is filed with the local air pollution control officer.

B. County

1. Mendocino County Code, Sec. 20-10.2 and 20-10-4. Ordinance No. 1780. Establishes a timberland preserve district zoning classification. Applies to areas suited for the growing, harvesting, and production of timber and timber related products, such as watershed, fish and wildlife, grazing, and recreational uses. Splitting parcels into ownerships of less than 160 acres is restricted.

V. Minerals/Energy Resources

A. State

1. Public Resources Code, Sec. 2710-2793. Intended to initiate a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy with regulation of surface mining operations so as to assure that adverse environmental effects are prevented and that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition, and that residual hazards to the public health and safety are eliminated. State policy shall include measures to be employed by local governments in specifying grading, backfilling, resoiling, revegetation, soil compaction, soil erosion control, water quality and watershed control, waste disposal, and flood control.

VI. Transportation and Communication

A. State

1. Streets and Highways Code, Sec. 895-897. Provides for state acquisition of scenic lands adjacent to state highways, provided federal funds are used for this purpose.

CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS ANALYSIS

This section of the PAA identifies and describes the significance of critical environmental areas officially designated by State or other Federal agencies as having values which should be protected. These areas are largely established through a regional analysis of environmental values and their significance in preserving the natural environment.

Each area is described as to:

- Location
- Ownership
- Values
- Significance
- PL Relationship

CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

A list of critical environmental areas and values includes:

1. Threatened or endangered rare plants, soils, and animal habitat areas.

2. Coast Range Preserve (Nature Conservancy and withdrawn PL).

3. Visual resource management Class I and Class II areas.

4. Those portions of the South Fork and Main Fork of the Eel River within the planning area boundaries.

1. Red Mountain Threatened or Endangered Rare Plants, Soils and Animal Areas

Location

The rare plant and animal habitat areas are located on Big Red Mountain and along the slopes next to Cedar Creek.

Ownership

The areas are almost entirely on PL and Hanna Mining Company has unpatented mining claims located there.

Values

Unusual climatic and soil conditions have created a unique floral assemblage. The area is the southern, northern, and western extension of certain plant species, and is the type locality for 16 plant species. The primary use would be for scientific study and research.

Significance

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, Section 7, mandates that the critical habitats of listed species are not destroyed or adversely modified. Section 10 authorizes the relocation of endangered species in order to "enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species."

PL Relationship

Bureau policy states that all "natural areas" should be inventoried and, if not shown to be on the December 31, 1972 inventory of natural area sites, they should be added (see BLM Manual 6225). If unique or special features are found on PL claimed for mining, then a protective withdrawal could be initiated.

2. Coast Range Preserve (Nature Conservency and Withdrawn PL)

Location

This area is located about five miles north of Branscomb.

Ownership

The Nature Conservancy owns 2,900 acres and BLM owns 3,900 acres for a total of 6,800 acres.

Values

The Preserve is focused on the nearly pristine basin of Elder Creek, and is managed for research and education. Some day-use recreation is permitted and nature trails and a small visitor information center are being developed.

Significance

The drainage basin of Elder Creek is one of the few remaining pristine watersheds in the state, according to the U.S. Geological Survey Hydrological Bench Mark Program. The Preserve is part of an ecotone where mesophytic species give way to those tolerating or requiring more arid environments. One of the largest remaining virgin forest of Douglas-fir of the California coastal type is found in the preserve.

PL Relationship

The preserve contains 3,900 acres of PL which were withdrawn for preservation of the Elder Creek watershed and are critical to the overall integrity of the ecosystems present. Communication facilities are located on PL at Cahto Peak, and are directly adjacent to the withdrawn area.

3. Visual Resource Management Class I and Class II Areas

Location

Class I zones include the Coast Range Preserve and the BLM lands associated with the Preserve. Class II zones include lands within a view of 0-5 miles from Highway 101, and one-quarter mile view from the south Fork of the Eel River, the Main Stem of the Eel River, Cedar Creek, and the East Branch of the South Fork Eel River. Shell Creek and surrounding PL is also a Class II area.

Ownership

The Preserve is owned by the Nature Conservancy and the public. Highway 101 is a public roadway maintained by the State of California. Its associated scenic corridors are nearly all privately owned. The scenic rivers are publicly owned and almost entirely bordered by private property.

Values

The quality of our visual environment has become increasingly important to a large segment of our population. The Eel River system is valued as a major water feature and constitutes the most distinctive scenery areas. U.S. Highway 101 is a heavily traveled tourist route and is therefore considered a sensitive viewing corridor.

The visual landscape is valued as a basic resource.

Significance

The California State Government Code, Section 65301(a) requires a scenic highway element of all city and county general plans "for the development, establishment and protection of scenic highways". The

Mendocino County Scenic Highways Element, 1976, described the corridor of U.S. Highway 101 as follows: "This route is the gateway to the redwood country and the first giant trees appear as it approaches Leggett. It deserves protection and enhancement by all feasible means."

PL Relationship

An overlook on Highway 101 provides the tourists with a panoramic view of the South Fork Eel River and PL in the Elkhorn Ridge-Brush Mountain area. PL on the west slope of Red Mountain can be seen from the Highway. The Shell Rock area is a scenic massive rock outcropping, and is visible from the highway and the main stem of the Eel River, a popular boating and fishing stream. PL along Cedar Creek and the East Branch of the South Fork Eel River are considered scenic because of their significant recreational values.

4. Those Portions of the South Fork and Main Fork of the Eel River Within the Planning Area Boundaries

Location

The South Fork of the Eel River passes through the Elkhorn Ridge-Brush Mountain area, in the western portion of the planning area. The Main Fork of the Eel River is located on the eastern side of the P.A.

Ownership

Both rivers are public waterways, and almost entirely bordered by private property. BLM manages four small withdrawn tracts along the Main Fork of the Eel River.

Values

The Eel River System is valued for its extraordinary scenic, recreational, fishery, and wildlife resources, and its rarity as a free-flowing river.

Significance

State legislation has placed the main stem of the Eel River and the South Fork of the Eel River in a Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The main stem of the Eel within the P.A. is classified as "recreational". The designation for the South Fork between Branscomb and the Hermitage is either "scenic" or "wild". From the Hermitage downstream it is rated "recreational".

PL Relationship

The tracts of PL on the Main Fork of the Eel River are the only public lands on the river. PL in the Elkhorn Ridge and Brush Mountain blocks are in a comparatively natural condition and can be easily seen from the South Fork of the Eel River. They could have excellent access for recreation users via U.S. Highway 101.

PROBLEMS AND ISSUES SUMMARY

The section of the PAA provides a specific source of information about those significant issues and problems identified by particular interest groups and residents living in the P.A. which could have a major influence on PL resource management alternatives. This section serves as an executive summary which highlights significant items.

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS - RED MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

PROBLEMS	IMPLICATIONS			
	GROUPS/COMMUNITIES	NATURE OF PROBLEM	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
Overpopulation in Rural Areas	- Counterculture	- A high influx of people searching for alternate life-styles is negating values sought in rural areas.	- Loss of privacy, open space; overcrowding will cause migration into more isolated areas.	- Competition for income.
	- Ranchers, Local Government	- Loss of land base for other types of uses.	- Loss of lifestyle, privacy, open space.	- Decline in livestock industry; rural property values rise, increasing taxes; pressure to sub-divide; loss of prime agricultural and timber lands.
Increasing, Unmanaged Use On Public Lands	- Rancher	- Scattered BLM lands promote trespassing by hunters and ORV users onto private lands.	- Invasion of privacy, increased tensions may promote physical violence.	- Destruction of private property.
	- Counterculture	- Same as above.	- Increased fear of being shot by hunters during season.	-
Inadequate Public Access	- Recreation Interests, Garberville Residents, Environmental Groups.	- Scattered BLM lands are surrounded and controlled by private landowners.	- Private landowners have exclusive use of public lands and treat them as private property.	- Restricts economic benefits for public use oriented activities.

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS - RED MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

PROBLEMS	IMPLICATIONS		
	DESCRIPTION/CHARACTERISTICS	NATURE OF PROBLEM	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
Overpopulating in Rural Areas	- Countercultures	- A high influx of people searching for alternate life-styles is occuring values sought in rural areas.	- Loss of privacy, open space; overcrowding will cause migration into more isolated areas.	- Competition for income.
	- Ranchers, local Governments	- Loss of land base for other types of uses.	- Loss of lifestyle, privacy, open space.	- Decline in livestock industry; rural property values rise, increasing taxes; pressure to subdivide; loss of prime agricultural and timber lands.
Increasing, Unmanaged Use On Public Lands	- Rancher	- Scattered BLM lands promote trespassing by hunters and OHV users onto private lands.	- Invasion of privacy, increased tensions may promote physical violence.	- Destruction of private property.
	- Countercultures	- Same as above.	- Increased fear of being shot by hunters during seasons.	-
Inadequate Public Access	- Recreation Interests, Carbonville Residents, Environmental Groups.	- Scattered BLM lands are surrounded and controlled by private landowners.	- Private landowners have exclusive use of public lands and treat them as private property.	- Restricts economic benefit for public use oriented activities.

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS - RED MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

PROBLEMS	IMPLICATIONS			
	GROUPS/COMMUNITIES	NATURE OF PROBLEM	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
Disturbance of Cultural Sites	- Laytonville Rancheria, Counterculture (Harris Area)	- Development of land-use controls to preserve cultural sites are implemented after disturbance has already occurred.	- Loss of heritage, spiritual values, and history of area.	
Declining Forest Resources	- Environmental Groups	- Industry is overcutting; not enough selective harvesting; inadequate reforestation.	- People expect future generations to enjoy our forest resources as much as, or better than, we do today.	- Unemployment will continue to rise if region stays dependent on timber industry for income.
	- Counterculture	- Same as above; loss of water holding capacity of land from excessive timber harvesting.	- Limits rural population growth to areas with ample water supplies.	
Declining Timber Production	- Loggers	- Too many land-use controls and environmental regulations restricting harvest.	- Loss of lifestyle, social heritage.	- Loss of job.
	- Forest Products Industries	- Past cutting rates exceeded sustained yield; depletion of old-growth stands; government timber is difficult to acquire.	-	- Increased costs to diversify wood processing and utilize waste material.

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	GROUPS/COMMUNITIES	NATURE OF PROBLEM	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
Disturbance of Cultural Sites	- Layton Hills Kanchatka. Counterculture (Harris Area)	- Development of land-use controls to preserve cultural sites are implemented after disturbance has already occurred.	- Loss of heritage, spiritual values, and history of area.	
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SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS - RED MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

PROBLEMS	IMPLICATIONS			
	GROUPS/COMMUNITIES	NATURE OF PROBLEM	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
Declining Livestock Industry	- Ranchers	- Reduction of forage through encroachment of brush; conversion of range lands to residential uses.	- Loss of ranching lifestyle.	- Loss of income.
Over-Abundance of Brush	- Ranchers	- Reduction of livestock forage; fire hazard.	- Loss of ranching lifestyle.	- Loss of income.
	- Hunters	- Thick brush creates difficult hunting conditions.	- Decreases recreation value on public lands which are the only lands available to some hunters.	- Loss of income to local business.
	- Counterculture (Harris Area)	- Brush is taking over timber lands because of inadequate reforestation.	- Loss of scenic values.	-
Inappropriate Brush Management Techniques	- Environmental Groups, Leggett and Garberville Residents, Counterculture.	- Herbicides are considered poisonous.	- Health problems; unknown long-term environmental consequences.	-
	- Environmental Groups, Garberville Chamber of Commerce, Ca. Dept. of Forestry, Ranchers.	- Not enough controlled burning.	- People will start fires themselves; fear that a "big" fire could destroy everything.	- Lawsuits; money spent on fighting wildfires.

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS - RED MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

PROBLEMS	GROUPS/COMMUNITIES	NATURE OF PROBLEM	IMPLICATIONS: SOCIAL	IMPLICATIONS: ECONOMIC
Over-Abundance of Coyotes	- Ranchers, Garberville Residents.	- Coyotes are killing livestock.	- Loss of rancher life-style.	- Loss of sheep industry.
	- Hunters	- Coyotes are killing deer.	- Loss of recreational opportunities.	- Loss of supplementary income.
Inadequate Water Storage	- Leggett Residents	- Not enough water for fire protection.		- Loss of property values.
	- Ca.Dept. of Forestry	- Same as above.		- Same as above.
Prospect of Increasing Industrialization	- Leggett Residents	- Possible mining operations on Red Mountain could cause some undesirable impacts to local residents.	- Increased population; loss of small-town lifestyle; health and safety problems.	- Increased need for public services; increased taxes; limited increase in local employment.
Deterioration of Water Quality	- Environmental Groups	- Quality is declining due to inadequate environmental controls in timber harvesting and road building.	- Loss of aesthetics, scenic values.	- Loss of economic benefits from tourism and fishing.
	- Leggett Residents	- Strip-mining upstream from residential areas will pollute drinking water.	- People may have to relocate to other areas, disrupting social well-being of community.	- Costs of relocation and development of alternate water supplies.

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	GROUPS/COMMUNITIES	NATURE OF PROBLEM	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
Over-Abundance of Coyotes	- Ranchers. Garbervilla Residents. - Hunters	- Coyotes are killing livestock. - Coyotes are killing deer.	- Loss of rancher life-style. - Loss of recreational opportunities.	- Loss of sheep industry. - Loss of supplementary income.
Inadequate Water Storage	- Leggett Residents - Ca. Dept. of Forestry	- Not enough water for fire protection. - Same as above.		- Loss of property values. - Same as above.
Prospect of Increasing Industrializatio	- Leggett Residents	- Possible mining operations on Red Mountain could cause some undesirable impacts to local residents.	- Increased population; loss of small-town lifestyle; health and safety problems.	- Increased need for public services; Limited increased taxes; Limited increase in local employment.
Deterioration of Water Quality	- Environmental Groups - Leggett Residents	- Quality is declining due to inadequate environmental controls in timber harvesting and road building. - Strip-mining upstream from residential areas will pollute drinking water.	- Loss of aesthetics, scenic values. - People may have to relocate to other areas, disrupting social well-being of community.	- Loss of economic benefits from tourism and fishing - Costs of relocation and development of alternate water supplies.

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS - RED MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

PROBLEMS	IMPLICATIONS			
	GROUPS/COMMUNITIES	NATURE OF PROBLEM	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
Inadequate Protection of Rare Plants/Soils and for Representative Undisturbed Areas	- Environmental Groups	- Government agencies are unwilling to incorporate "no use" areas into their management programs.	- Loss of scientific and educational values.	

FOOTNOTES

1/ Mendocino County Planning Department, Mendocino County Human Needs Survey, Administered by North Coast Opportunities, 1976.

2/ Neidigh, Kenneth E., Econometric-Kenco, Population Research Urban Water Requirements, Sacramento, CA, 1975.

3/ California Dept. of Finance, Population Research Unit, Series D-100, 1975.

4/ Neidigh, Kenneth E., Econometric-Kenco, Population Research Urban Water Requirements, Sacramento, CA, 1975.

5/ U.S. Bureau of Mines, Commodity Data Summary, 1976, p. 113.

6/ BLM, Ukiah District Office, Red Mountain Mining Fact Sheet, 1976.

7/ Humboldt County, CA., Overall Economic Development Plan, 1977, p. 70.

8/ BLM, District Economic Supplement, Feb. 1, 1974.

9/ Ibid.

10/ Humboldt County, CA., Overall Economic Development Plan, 1975.

11/ Plank, Robert D., Humboldt County Atlas, 1974, p. 54.

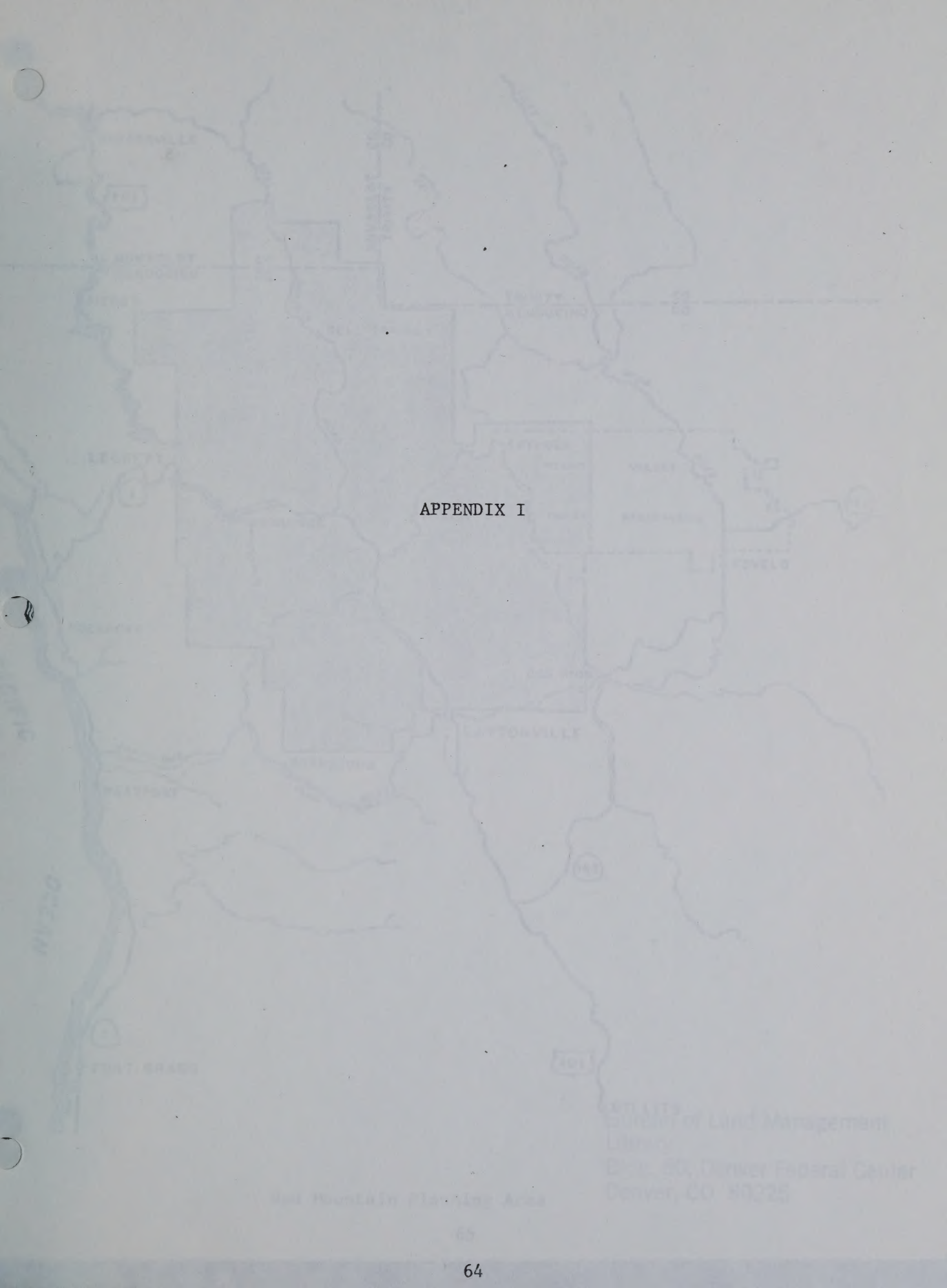
12/ Ibid.

13/ BLM, Red Mountain Unit Resource Analysis, 1976.

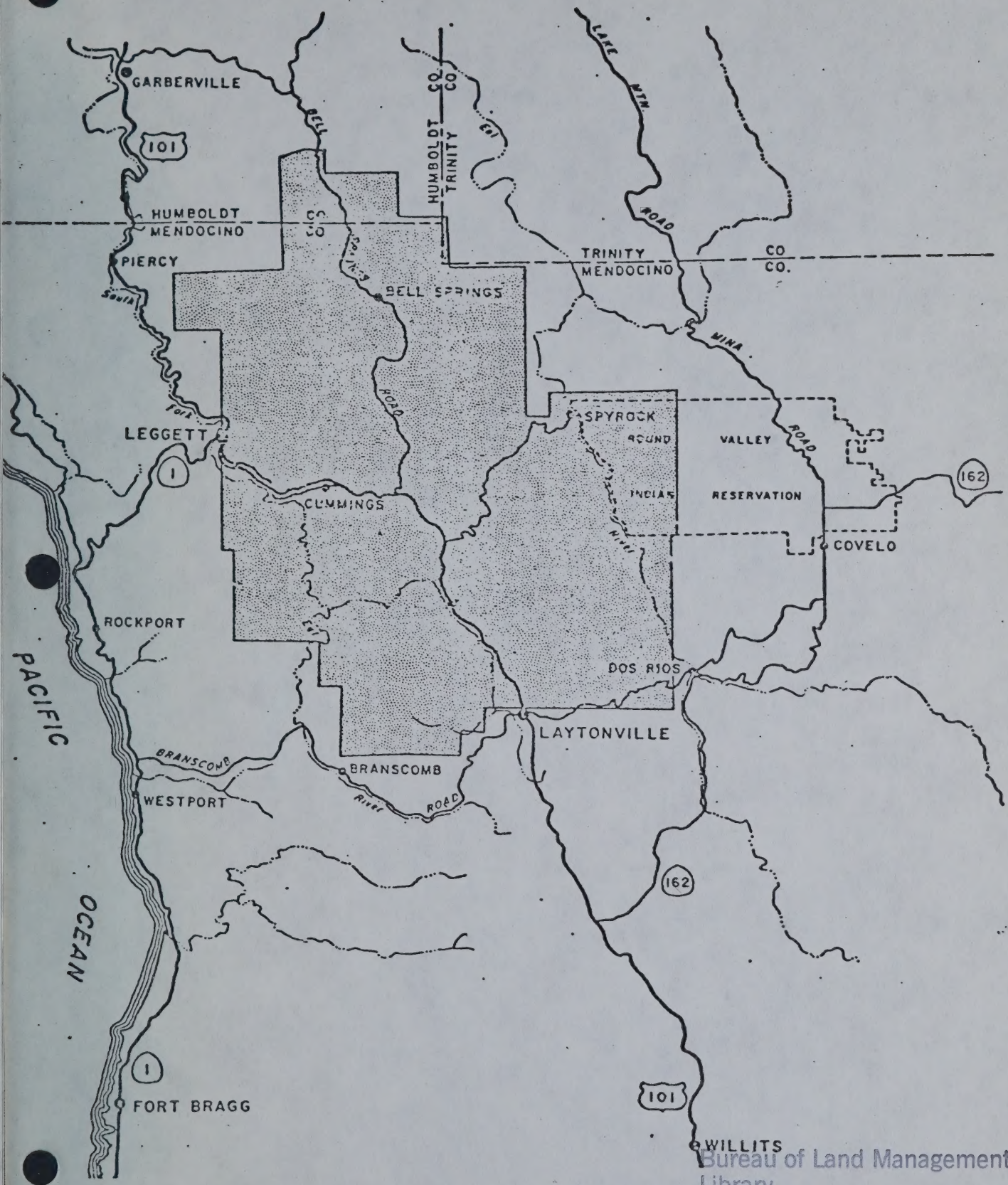
14/ Humboldt County, CA., Overall Economic Development Plan, 1977, p. 70.

15/ BLM, District Economic Supplement, Feb. 1, 1974.

16/ BLM, Red Mountain Unit Resource Analysis, 1976.



APPENDIX I



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